ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A wireless communications system receiver classifies a received burst as a DTX-high state normal burst or a DTX-low state truncated burst with a high probability of

5   success. D1, the Euclidean distance between the known CDVCC and the bit position of CDVCC in a normal burst, is determined by calculating a confidence-weighted correlation between the two bit patterns. In a high-noise environment, D2, the Euclidean distance between the known CDVCC and the bit position of CDVCC in a truncated burst, is calculated. The ratio D1/D2 is compared to a threshold to classify the DTX state of

10   the received burst. D1 and D2 may be normalized by dividing by the maximum average RSSI over the received burst, plotted on a graph of normalized D1 vs. normalized D2, and compared to a predetermined thresholding function that minimizes the probability of false classification. The thresholding function may be a piece-wise linear curve.